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The motive of the authors is to make an application of the Freudian theory of Psychology in the various fields suggested by the chapter titles above. In the second chapter on Myths and Legends, for example, we have a development of the thesis that myths and legends are the symbolical expressions of repressed sex complexes in primitive people. The Grimm's legend of the Two Brothers is related in some detail. The Egyptian legend of the brothers Anup and Bata and the Grecian myths, Eros and Psyche as well, are shown to be parallel to the legend of the Two Brothers. The authors believe that all three of these are symbolic expressions of the same underlying unconscious sex motive. The fear of the dragon depicted in the legend is taken as a symbol of the indefinite fear of the future on the part of the princess who has approached the marriageable age. Numerous other features of the legend are assumed to be sex motivated also.

In the chapter on Ethnology and Linguistics, we are told that the primitive roots of our language are symbolical expressions of sex motives and at the same time that all of our fine art finds its spring in the same source.

All this it is well known is characteristic of the Freudian literature. Many of us think that Freud and his pupils overdo this explanatory principle. We do not forget that there are strong motives and impulses in the human being, besides the sexual; the fear and the hunger impulses at any rate, are to our minds equally fundamental. The recurring question to us is therefore, why are not these impulses, these dispositions, just as effective as motives in the symbolism of dreams, myths, legends, words, religion, art, etc.

Northwestern University.

ROBERT H. GAULT.

THE EVOLUTION OF GOVERNMENTS AND LAWS; EXHIBITING THE GOVERNMENTAL STRUCTURES OF ANCIENT AND MODERN STATES; THEIR GROWTH AND DECAY AND THE LEADING PRINCIPLES OF THEIR LAWS, By *Stephen Haley Allen*, Princeton University Press, 1916. Pages 1221.,

The author in this volume has attempted a study of the governments and laws of various peoples and to derive from them broad general principles such as may be helpful in framing constitutions and formulating laws.

Most of the confusion in thought of those who write on the subject of political science arises from failure to observe the difference

between questions of morality and those of expediency and the limitations on expediency that are imposed by morality. "It is immoral to kill or maim another, yet it is justifiable in self-defense or to protect one's family. Although expediency points to all kinds of immoral conduct, it has its legitimate field."

"The moral law fixes limitations. Expediency may freely lead in every path that touches forbidden ground." "Not to destroy enemies by war but to destroy enmity by kindness and free intercourse; not to punish criminals but to eliminate crime by inducing right conduct; not to force the unwilling performance of duty but to lead man to voluntarily follow high moral standards for the joy of well-doing; not to enforce obedience to the arbitrary will of rulers but to induce the acceptance of such direction as is essential to concert of action; not to stifle individual liberty but to encourage and protect in all worthy efforts and enterprises, are the ideal purposes of governments and laws."

The author attempts to show how the nations of the earth through ignorance of these fundamental truths have suffered and he attacks this problem through a review of the rise and fall of states and the principles by which they have been governed. He then devotes a chapter to each of the following subjects: Unorganized Tribes; Tribal Organizations and Simple Despotisms; Pacific Islands; Mexico, Peru, Egypt, Caledonia, Babylonia, Judea and Persia; Arabia; India; China; Japan; Turkey; Greece; Rome; Medieval Europe; Russia; Italy; Spain and Portugal; Denmark, Sweden and Norway; Germany, Austria-Hungary and Poland; Holland and Belgium; Switzerland; France; the British Empire; the United States; Modern Mexico, Central and South American States.

Following a chapter of generalizations is an appendix including the following titles: Code of Hammurabi; Laws of XII Tables; Code of Manu; Institutes of Justinian; Penal Code of China; Civil Code of France; Civil Code of Germany; Magna Charta; Constitution of the United States.

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PSYCHOLOGY OF THE UNCONSCIOUS: A STUDY OF THE TRANSFORMATION AND SYMBOLISMS OF THE LIBIDO. A CONTRIBUTION TO THE HISTORY OF THE EVOLUTION OF THOUGHT. By *Dr. C. G. Jung*, of the University of Zurich. Authorized Translation, with Introduction, by Beatrice M. Hinkle, M. D.

For those not fully familiar with the genetic psychology of Freud and his school this book will serve a double purpose. First, it will give the beginner an excellent introduction to the entire subject through the most lucid introductory chapter contributed by the translator. We know of no better general introduction to the subject than is furnished by this chapter. Second, the body of the book represents an attempt to elucidate certain problems in genetic psychology by means